WINNIPEG AS IT IS

IN 1874;

AND

AS IT WAS IN 1860.

BY

GEORGE B. ELLIOTT,

OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

Formerly Ottawa Correspondent of various Canadian and United States Papers.

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Map of the City of Winnipeg and Vicinity

Showing all Surveys effected up to September, 1874,

COMPILED AND DRAWN BY JOHN D. PARR

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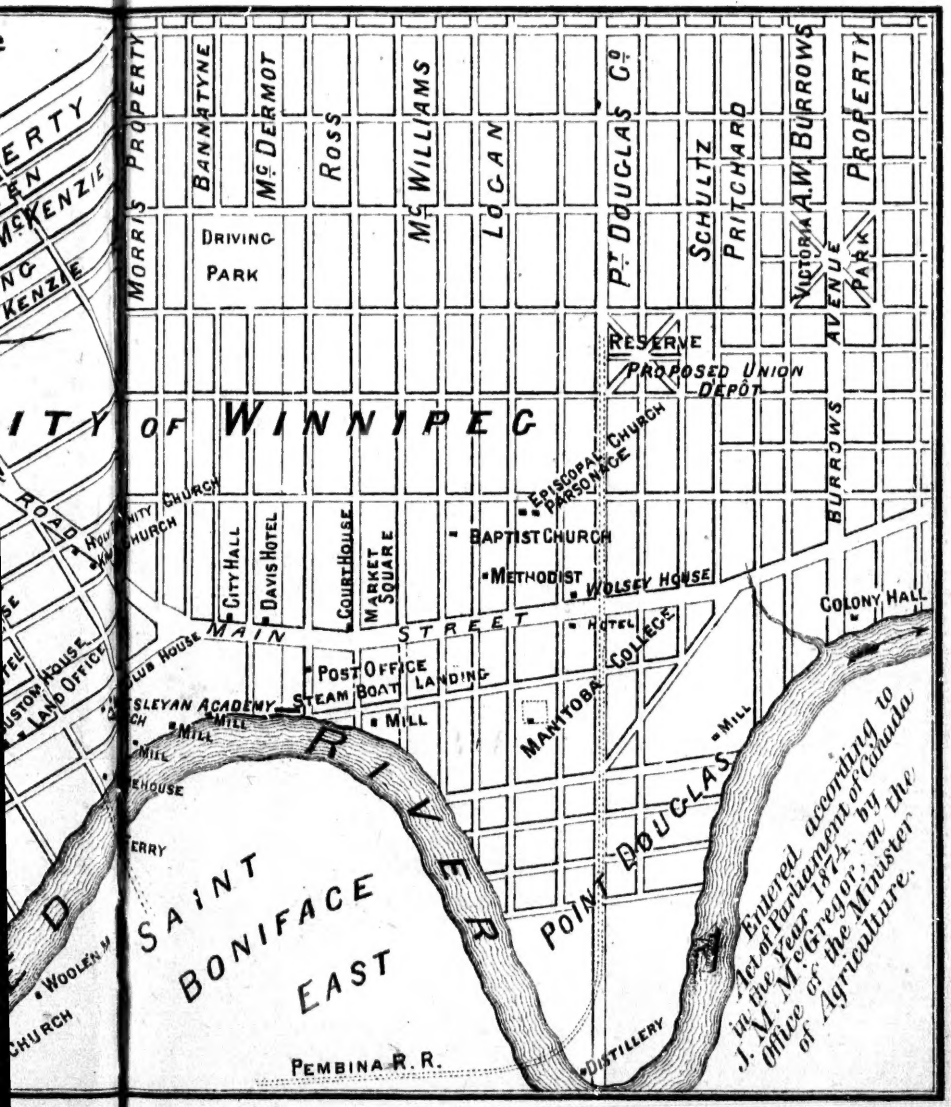
Map of the City of Winnipeg and Vicinity


MORRIS PROPERTY
BANNATYNE
Mc DERMOT
ROSS
Mc WILLIAMS
LOGAN
Pt DOUGLAS Co
SCHULTZ
PRITCHARD
VICTORIA AVENUE
A.W. BURROWS PROPERTY
PARK
DRIVING PARK
RESERVE
PROPOSED UNION DEPOT
BURROWS
CITY OF WINNIPEG
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
PARSONAGE
CITY HALL
DAVIS HOTEL
COURT HOUSE
MARKET SQUARE
BAPTIST CHURCH
METHODIST
WOLSEY HOUSE
COLONY HALL
MAIN STREET
HOTEL
COLLEGE
POST OFFICE
STEAM BOAT LANDING
MILL
MANITOBA
RIVER
SAINT BONIFACE EAST
POINT DOUGLAS
PEMBINA R.R.
DISTILLERY
Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada in the Year 1874, by J. M. McGregor, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

Map of the City of Winnipeg and Vicinity

PREFATORY.

These pages are intended to supply a demand which the writer believes should be met in some way or other. Though the task could have been undertaken and performed by better hands, yet no one except the writer has ventured to do so. It will, of course, be remembered that the vast and wonderful changes which have taken place in the locality now known as Winnipeg have been wrought chiefly within the last three or four years; still the writer has deemed it advisable to make the comparisons with a period fully ten years previously, when the few inhabitants of the "Red River Settlement" used to shake their heads at Canada, and believe that their destiny was to jog along in the well beaten tracks of their forefathers and predecessors.

No pretensions beyond general accuracy are made by the author.

WINNIPEG, September, 1874.

J. M. McGREGOR,

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N.B.—Parties desiring reliable information respecting the general condition and prospects of this Province and the North-West, or seeking information of a private and confidential nature, will receive prompt attention.

WINNIPEG AS IT IS.

In coming into sight of Winnipeg, the stranger, if he enters from the east or St. Boniface side, is struck with the number of buildings which are to be seen for a long distance off—north, south, east and west. The prospect is that of a great plain far as the eye can see, with houses at intervals, making a veritable city of magnificent distances. If the approach is from the direction we have already indicated, and from a central point on the St Boniface side of the river, the first object that invites attention is FORT GARRY, with its curiously made bastions, and its closed walls of oak and stone very much worn looking, offering but slight protection against rifles and howitzers, bombs, and other convincing projectiles. As we approach nearer the river we believe that our driver intends to drive full tilt into the reddish, muddy waters of the stream "that runs north;" but we soon discover that he has unearthed a curious looking contrivance, half wharf, one-third scow, and the remainder raft. This machine we are informed is the Winnipeg and St. Boniface Ferry. It has a capacity for carrying two teams and twenty or thirty passengers at each trip, and its mode of propulsion is according to the ancient law of the "utilization of currents." A wire rope is stretched across the river, and the "scow" is fastened to this by means of ropes and movable wheels. It is controlled by two hands—one fore and the other aft. When the men want to cross they push into the current and the ropes and

movable wheels do the rest, as the motion is directed in a straight line between the opposing forces, and the nondescript reaches the wharf opposite to that from which she starts, without any apparent effort. A bridge is contemplated—one in addition to that for which an appropriation has already been made by the Dominion Government.

In justice to the City of Winnipeg it is fair to mention, that the nondescript ferry is not the property of the citizens, but that of the Local Government, by whom it is controlled.

Before entering into a description of the various public buildings and streets of Winnipeg, it is necessary that we should here give the boundaries of the city as we find them in the Charter of the City of Winnipeg. It will be seen that St. Boniface, the French settlement on the east side of the Red River where the Archbishop resides, is not included within the incorporated limits. The language of the Charter is as follows:

Commencing where the northerly limit of lot 224 in the Parish of St. John, according to the Hudson's Bay Company's register, strikes the water's edge of the Red River; thence north-westerly along the said limit of said lot to where the same intersects the eastern limits of the main highway from Winnipeg to the Lower Parishes; thence along the said highway southerly across the said lot 224; thence north-westerly along the southerly limit of the said lot to the rear thereof; thence southerly along the rear of the lots in the settlement belt to the westerly angle of lot 249, originally bought from the Hudson's Bay Company by William Drever; thence south-easterly along the southerly limits of the said lot 249, to where the same would be intersected by the extension of the easterly limit of the street laid out by the said Hudson's Bay Company between lot, pensioner's, 54, and lot 1212 fronting on the Assiniboine

River; thence southerly along the east limit of the said street to the water's edge on the said Assiniboine River; and thence along the latter easterly to the Red River; and thence down the westerly edge of the same with the stream to the place of beginning.

The average height above the level of the river is about thirty feet. The city is divided into four Wards—North, South, East and West—and the whole has an area of about 2,000 acres or three square miles. The following are the names of the city magnates and officials:

Frank Evans Cornish, Mayor.

Aldermen: North Ward, J. B. More, W. G. Fonseca, Alex. Logan. South Ward—James McLenaghan, Herbert Swinford, J. R. Cameron. East Ward—W. B Thibaudeau, Andrew Strang, Robert Mulvey. West Ward—J. H. Ashdown, Archibald Wright, John Higgins.

City Clerk—A. M. Brown.

Chamberlain—James S. Ramsay.

Assessors—Willoughby Clark, Alex. Brown.

Collector—William McDonald.

Chief of Police—John S. Ingram.

Fuel, License and Health Inspector—Stewart Mulvey.

Auditors—C. F. Strang, John Balsillie.

City Engineer—Thomas H. Parr.

We shall now proceed to give a brief description of the first ancient landmark that comes into notice on entering the city at the south-east end.

FORT GARRY.

The names Fort Garry and Winnipeg being both used leads to some confusion amongst our eastern friends, some having been led to believe that they are two distinct places. We need not here

repeat that the Fort is the old name of the place, and that Winnipeg has sprung up around it.

Not a few have become familiar with the name; and, indeed, the troubles of '69-70 have brought the harmless old stockade into unenviable notoriety. But the Fort Garry of to-day is far different from what it was in former times. Now it is hoary and venerable looking: some of the old walls have been replaced with oak timber, which is not very recent either, and the bastions or towers look as if they seriously contemplated falling over, or tumbling into pieces, from old age. Within the enclosure, in dimensions about three acres, there are about thirty buildings, of an antique class known as Hudson's Bay buildings. They are variously occupied as stores and dwellings by the Company and its employees. In the centre as of old is the former residence of the Hudson's Bay Company, now occupied by Lieutenant-Governor Morris and family. A sentry of the Canadian Light Infantry paces up and down in front of the main entrance, and a three pounder is the only piece of ordnance which guards the entrance. The whole place is replete with historical interest, of which the Riel-Scott tragedy is the last but not the least.

MAIN OR GARRY STREET.

Let us now drive our buggy through the open gate of this Quaker looking fort and proceed northerly along the chief street of the city. Our direction will be in that of the general course of the Red River. The first building on the left hand side which attracts our attention is a new brick building now in course of construction by the Hudson's Bay Company. It is to be occupied by them as offices. Next on the same side are two or three very ancient looking buildings, owned by the Company and

occupied by some of their employees as coopers' and carpenters' shops. We then pass the Canada Pacific Hotel, a large three story brick building with flat roof, having a frontage on Main street of 35 feet and a depth of not less than 90 feet. The brick used is what is generally known as Milwaukee brick. It is manufactured in the city of Winnipeg, and is of a first-rate quality. Two wings of similar dimensions are to be added to this hotel; the first will have its greatest frontage on the street, and the other will be parallel to the first wing. When completed this hotel will be one of the largest in the Dominion. It has already cost upwards of $20,000, and when completed will have cost $60,000. It is owned by the following gentlemen, who constitute a joint stock company for carrying out the enterprise: J. H. McTavish (Hudson's Bay Co.), R. A. Davis, James McKay and Robert Tait.

A little to the north, but on the opposite side of the street, we come to another large three story brick building, owned by Mr. Hespeller of the Immigration Department. When completed it will be occupied as a bank and residence. It is to cost $15,000.

A short distance from this, on the west side of the street, are the proposed Custom House and the Dominion Lands Office. The foundation of the former is already laid, and the first story of the latter is completed. Their united cost will be about $75,000. They are composed of the prevailing brick, and will be two stories high with Mansard roofs. Further along, after passing a number of wooden buildings variously occupied, we come to the "Free Fress" office, which is on the east side and a little distance off the street. It is a neat two story brick veneered building with shingled roof. The lower story is sunk in the ground with the view of providing the necessary degree of warmth.

The building was erected at a cost of $3,500. It is one of the neatest in the city. Next we pass several buildings of various styles of architecture and diverse occupations, when we come to the Wesleyan Methodist Church. This is a plain wooden building measuring about fifty feet with a frontage of twenty-five. It was erected by contributions from various portions of the Dominion. Rev. George Young is the clergyman in charge. His residence, a neat frame cottage, is situated on the adjacent lot to the north. On the opposite side is a two story brick veneered building with a flat roof, having a frontage of twenty-five feet and a depth of sixty feet. This is owned and occupied by W. Palmer Clarke as a dry goods store and dwelling house.

We next stop to examine the Wesleyan Educational Institute on the corner of Schultz and Main streets. This is a two-story frame building with a pitched roof, occupied as an academy. It was erected at a cost of $2,600. On the opposite side of Main street for some distance there are several valuable wooden buildings, variously occupied as dwellings, stores and warehouses. Then we come to the Bank, or as it is familiarly called, McMicken's Bank—a two story wooden building veneered with the popular white brick, and having a flat roof, and substantial door and window frames. It is occupied by Mr. A. McMicken as a bank and residence. It was erected at a cost of $10,000. Nearly opposite, on the north-east corner of Schultz and Main streets, is a two story rough-cast building with clean, white-washed walls. It is known as the "Club House," and possesses more than ordinary interest. It was in this building that Dr. Schultz and his "soi disant" Canadian party took refuge when Mons. Riel and his followers planted their howitzers and demanded its surrender in the name of the Provisional Government, and in which Dr. Schultz and his friends

eventually capitulated. To the east, on Schultz street, is a range of small two story brick buildings, occupied as Brouse's Hotel and as dwellings. Further along on the same street, is Dr. Schultz's warehouse, a large two story brick building with flat roof. In the adjoining lot, still east, is the new brick veneered residence of Chief Justice Wood, which cost $7,000.

Returning in the direction of Main street, we find the next range of buildings on the east side to be a range of **W**-shaped brick buildings, occupied as hotel and stores. These, we are informed, are the first brick buildings erected in Winnipeg. On the opposite side of the street are a number of wooden buildings, occupied as various kinds of stores and dwelling houses. They are all frame buildings, and were put up during the past year. On the north-east corner of Notre Dame street is a frame building, occupied as a telegraph office by the North-Western Telegraph Co. The upper flat is used as a dwelling. On the opposite side, on Garry street, is a two story brick veneered building, owned by Bain & Blanchard, lawyers, and occupied by them as an office, and by McMicken & Taylor as a tin and stove store. On reaching the corner of Assiniboine street we come to a large two story frame building, owned by Lieut.-Gov. Morris and Mr. G. McMicken, and occupied by McMicken & Taylor as a heavy hardware store, and by Donaldson and Bro. as a stationery and fancy goods store. Opposite, on Assiniboine street, is the large two-story frame building of L. R. Bentley, occupied by him as a hardware store.—This probably is one of the largest, if not the oldest hardware and agricultural implement stores in the Province. In the rear of Donaldson's are the Dominion Lands office, and Deputy Receiver-General's office in venerable two-story buildings. On the oppo-

site side, between Notre Dame and Postoffice streets, are a number of wooden buildings occupied as stores, hotels and dwellings. North of Bentley's, on the west side of Main st., are more wooden buildings variously occupied, among the number being a building, the lower flat of which is used as a general store while the upper story is occupied as the City Hall. Then we come to a long two-story building owned by R. A. Davis, Provincial Treasurer. This, together with the upper portion of a new two-story wooden building adjoining to the north, is occupied and known as the Davis Hotel. The next building which attracts our attention is the large new three-story brick building owned and occupied by John Higgins as a dry goods store. This building was erected at a cost of $10,000. Adjoining is a new two-story frame building occupied by the same as a grocery store. —Directly opposite, on the north-east corner of Main and Post office streets, is A. G. B. Bannatyne's grocery, liquor and general store. Adjoining to the north is the new three-story brick building belonging to that gentleman, and which he intends to occupy when completed. This building was erected at a cost of $12,000. To the north of this on the same side, is a vacant lot shewing the remains of what was once the Parliament Building which was burned during the past winter. The new Post Office is going to be erected near this site. For a considerable distance on both sides we drive past a number of wooden buildings situated on both sides of the street and variously occupied—notably among the number are Dr. Bird's drug store, and dwelling in the rear, Messrs. Chabot's dry goods store, the frame building occupied as the Merchants Bank, J. H. Ashdown's hardware store, Kew, Stobart & Co.'s wholesale store and the office of Clarke & Weedon, real estate agents. The next building or buildings

which attract our attention is the new Court House on the west side of Main street near Brown's Bridge. These buildings are two in number; the newest portion was built last year by Mr. Ralston, and cost nearly $30,000. Opposite is the two-story frame building of Mr. Radiger, one of the most successful men of the place, To the north of the Court House and on the same side of the street is a large two-story frame building occupied as dwellings and stores. They are owned by Alderman Wright. We then come to Brown's Bridge, a couple of wooden structures thrown across a deep waterless gully, which is eventually to be used as a main sewer. The bridge is merely a small affair, and does not excite any particular curiosity or attention. The Court House proper comprises the court room, a large spacious apartment on the second story with judge's throne, prisoner's dock, auditory and gallery. Communication with the prisoner's dock below is had by means of a trap door through which the prisoners are brought up from below and placed at the bar. The Judges' chambers adjoining are cosy little rooms provided with all necessary appurtenances.

Since the destruction of the Parliament building, a frame building of the earlier times, the legistative wisdom of the Province has assembled in the Court room, the Legislative Council occupying a room adjoining the court chamber itself. It is understood that the Houses will meet here until a new Parliament building is erected. The desks used by the members are small, single ones, covered with green cloth. Those used by the Legislative Council are similar, with red covering. The cells and corridors of the court house are situated on the ground flat. Through the kindness of Sheriff Armstrong and Mr. Power, jailor, we were permitted to inspect the

cells, and the arrangements and accommodation were very fully explained to us by Mr. Power. We visited the cell of Joseph Michaud, who murdered young Brown on the 19th of June last, and who was hanged in the court-yard on the 26th August.—Ascending to the top of the crown-roof, which is protected by a railing, a splendid view of the city can be obtained. The prospect extends for many miles. Away north in the direction of the course pursued by the Red River, a portion of St. John's Cathedral is visible, and a cluster of buildings away to the west denotes the position of Silver Heights settlement. An excellent view of St. Boniface Parish to the south-east may be had from this eminence, and the waters of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers are easily distinguishable in the distance. The view of Fort Garry to the south-east is somewhat interrupted by the intervening buildings. About a mile due west from our point of observation is the Winnipeg Race Course, which is one mile in circumference, and well enclosed with a substantial wooden fence. The Turf, it will be seen, has already been attended to by the Winnipeggers, and is now as much of an institution as the Carleton or Mutchmoor'es Park. Away to the south-west, on the banks of the Assiniboine, are the barracks, recently built. They comprise twenty wooden buildings, and were erected at a cost of $30,000. They are occupied by a detachment of 300 men of the Dominion Infantry and Artillery,

Along the Red River, on the Winnipeg side, are several frame buildings, whose long smoke stacks with thick volumes of black smoke assure us that there is the locality of saw-mills.

Descending from our eminence we visit the locality of logs and saw-mills The first mill we pass is Mr.. Macarthur's. It is a small building with a

portable engine, having a sawing capacity of 12,000 feet per diem. The next is the saw-mill of Messrs. Dick & Banning, having a sawing capacity similar to the first. We then come to a very large wooden building, and are informed that it is W J. Macaulay's saw mill. We enter, and find three or four gangs of men at work, three or four circulars revolving, and general bustle and activing prevailing.—This mill has a capacity of sawing 26,000 feet in a day. Another large building immediately to the south, is Mr. Macaulay's planing mill, where all kinds of planing, grooving and turning are done.—Wood being scarce, the sawdust is utilized for fuel. On the opposite side of the river we see another large building, and we are about to include it in our list of saw-mills when we are informed that it is a woollen manufactory. We cross the river on the comical ferry and interview the establishment, and learn that it is McVicar's woollen mills. Samples of blankets, tweeds, and other varieties are shown us, and they appear equal to anything we have seen in Ontario.

Re-crossing the river we drive to the south end of First street (by some called Fort street). This runs parallel to Main street, and it contains many fine buildings, all of wood. Among this number are the "Roberts House," or Grand Central Hotel—R. H. Cronn, proprietor — a large new frame building, now considered the "chef resort" of well-to-do travelers. It contains fifty rooms, having fine, capacious hall and dining room, recherche billiard and bar rooms, and extensive first class livery and boarding stables attached.

The Exchange Hotel, located a little distance to the south, is another excellent hotel, doing a first class business. A Mr. Alloway is putting up a double dwelling house on the west side of the street,

and when finished will be one of the handsomest in the city. Westward some few hundred yards on the prairie is a large frame building, which is to be occupied as a Roman Catholic Seminary and Church.

Returning to Brown's Bridge, on Main street, we find that after all it is not a very considerable bridge, being merely a couple of light wooden structures thrown across a deep gully which crosses the main road here. Beyond Brown's Bridge, to the north, there is a very extensive tract of country, including that portion of the city known as Point Douglas. This section extends to the northern and north-western limits of the city, and it is fast being built upon. The class of houses being put up is chiefly cottages, and a very industrious well-to-do people seem to have gravitated to this part. Among the conspicuous buildings are the Wolseley House, a first-class boarding-house; the "Manitoba Gazette" office; the Eureka Hotel, and several stores and shops, a double dwelling house near Brown's Bridge, and a two story cottage, owned by Mr. Burrows formerly of the Land Department, and occupied by Mr. McKenney as a residence. It is known as Colony Hall. This portion of the city is rapidly filling up, and it will not be long before the whole tract from Brown's Bridge to St. John's Church will be a compact settlement. As Point Douglas is in all probability to be the place where the Pembina Branch will intersect the river and city, lots and property there are held in great esteem. The new Baptist Church, on the west side of Main street, a little to the north-west of the bridge, is an extensive wooden building, capable of accommodating a large congregation. It will be completed this fall. A short distance further north is another church, be-

longing to the Wesleyan Methodists. It was built during the present year.

THE IMMIGRANT SHEDS.

Are situated to the east of Fort Garry, near the mouth of the Assiniboine or at its confluence with the Red River. These buildings comprise two separate ranges, capable of accommodating four or five hundred persons, and provided with many conveniences. They are the best of all the immigrant sheds that we have seen between Thunder Bay and Winnipeg. The immigant generally makes this his home until he selects a location.

In order to have no doubts as to the number of buildings in the city, and their characters, in company with a resident and taking a buggy we drove all over the city and made a special enumeration of the buildings. The following result was obtained:

Total number of buildings of all kinds, including Fort Garry buildings and barracks.....	903
Total number of buildings included in above, exclusively occupied as dwelling houses...	408
Total number of Hotels	17
" " Saloons.....	7
" " Boarding houses.....	23
" " Manufactories.....	27
" " Miscellaneous buildings	421

And the following details will prove interesting: There are 10 grocery stores, 4 dry goods stores, 4 hardware stores, 2 watchmaker's shops, 5 book stores, 2 gunsmith's shops, 2 banks, 4 livery stables, 19 general stores, 3 drug stores, 6 paint shops, 9 blacksmith's shops, 2 barber's shops, 4 harness mak-

ers, 1 marble works, 4 carriage maker's shops, 4 printing offices, 4 furniture stores, 4 auctioneers, 3 tobacco stores, 3 boot and shoe stores, 3 photographic rooms, 2 fur stores, 6 bakeries and confectionery shops, 1 telegraph office, 3 milliner's shops, 2 flour and feed stores, 3 butcher's shops, several real estate agents, 11 lawyers, 8 doctors, 1 County Court, 1 Police Court, 1 soda manufactory, 3 saw mills, 2 planing mills, 3 brick yards, several windmills, 2 tailor's (exclusive) shops, 1 postoffice, 6 churches, 6 schools, and a few more establishments which it is needless to name. Only a few of the stores are exclusively such; the upper flats are generally occupied as dwellings. The number of new buildings erected last year will fully reach 200. They include every variety. We notice that the greatest number of new buildings now being erected is in the North Ward, north of Brown's Bridge. Many of the citizens themselves are surprised at the number of new buildings going up, and they can hardly realize the truth though it stares them in the face.

Brick sidewalks are, of course, unknown, but on Main street and one or two other streets substantial sidewalks composed of pine planking have been laid down, and it affords an excellent footing in wet or muddy weather. Crossings, composed of oak, are also laid across the streets at important points. The soil being chiefly a rich, black, tenacious clay, entirely devoid of gravel, walking through it in wet weather is rendered very disagreeable, but the adv[illegible] planking always affords a dry and clean foo[illegible]

[illegible]ving through the city, a most noticeable feature is the absence of trees, and the way your buggy may plunge into yards, across farms and gardens, is most amusing. There is some difference of opinion with regard to the population of the city.

Estimates go as high as 4,000 of a permanent population and 1,000 transients. It is most probable that the permanent population reaches 3,000 and the transient 1,000, being a total of 4,000.

WATER.

Hitherto the chief water supply, both for domestic and other purposes, has been obtained from the Red River. This water is rather warm in summer, and matters in suspension are plainly visible to the naked eye, but when filtered, it is cool and pleasant to the taste. The river water is supplied at the rate of 25c. per barrel. It will keep in the warmest weather for two or three days, but after that it becomes tainted. When filtered, and used with ice, it will, of course, last much longer. Lately, the attention of the citizens of Winnipeg has been directed to well digging, and not without three or four good samples of success. One of the best wells in the Dominion is in the rear of Mr. Hespeler's new building, near Fort Garry. The water from this well is cool and delicious, and it has been obtained at a depth of only 16 feet. There are two flowing wells of good spring water within the city limits, and those who ought to know assert that, eventually, the waters of the river will be entirely discarded, except for domestic purposes.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The city until very recently had no fire engines or facilities for extinguishing fires, except the old plan of using buckets and forming a line. The Hudson's Bay Company have a small engine within the Fort, but it is not considered of much account. The city authorities have ordered a steam fire engine from New York—a No. 3 Silsby—and they are con-

structing six tanks of large capacity, at different parts of the city. These arrangements will be perfected before the coming winter. The Waterous plan of water-works is being agitated, and it is believed that it will shortly be introduced.

The only Insurance Companies doing business here are the Isolated Risk, a Local Mutual, and the Provincial. They will take only isolated dwellings. Fires are uncommon, and this fact is strongly suggestive of the absence of Insurance Agents and Companies.

The citizens seem to be fully alive to the necessity of protection, and like the people of all western towns, they go in with a will. The following items from the "Free Press" of the 24th and 26th September, shew what progress has already been made in the organization of fire protection:

THE HOOKS.

"At a meeting to organize the Hook and Ladder Company held last evening in the City Hall, Mr. S. J. Jackson was appointed chairman, and Mr. D. Young secretary.

"Ald. Wright, of the Fire and Water Committee, reported what progress the tools for the company had attained.

"The election of Captain was then taken up, and Messrs. J. H. Pearson and Alex. Brown having been proposed, Mr. Pearson was, upon the vote being taken, declared elected.

"Mr. Alex. Brown was then elected 1st Lieut.; Mr. Frank Oliver, 2nd Lieut; and Mr. Wm. Henderson Secretary-Treasurer.

"A committee of five to draft by-laws was then struck, the committee to meet at the City Hall on Friday evening. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

"The following is a list of the members of the Hook and Ladder Company: E. Machon, S. J. Jackson, O. P. Jackson, W. J. Wilkins, J. H. Pierson, H. McDonald, E Brokovski, W. W. Henderson, D. B. Murray, Frank Oliver, Peter Laseur, Chas. Robertson, James Jeffrey, W. N. Kennedy, John Kennedy, George Sinclair, Roderick McPherson, Alex. Brown, Thomas H Parr, James Henderson, A. C Bryson, J. S. Terry, J. H. Wells, Philip Couture, W. R. Mulvey, David Philips, David Young, John A. Macdonald, Charles Baskervilie, W. A. Brown."

THE HOSE AND ENGINE COMPANY.

"At a meeting held last evening to organize this company, Ald. More was elected chairman, and Ald. Cameron secretary. The election of officers was then taken up, and ended in the following results: J. Robson Cameron, Captain; John McKechnie, 1st Lieut.; F. L. Shelby, 2nd Lieut.; James Henderson, Secretary; Thomas Lusted, Treasurer.

"The Captain, 1st and 2nd Lieutenants, and Messrs. Henderson, Donohue and Ald. More were appointed a committee to draft by-laws.

"Mr. G. U. White was selected to be recommended to the City Council as Chief Engineer

"Ald. Mulvey was appointed Engineer of the engine, and Wm. Code First Assistant—these two to select a Second Assistant.

"Ald. More then left the chair, which was assumed by the Captain, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Ald. More."

CITY VALUATIONS.

The following valuations have been taken from the Assessors' books:

North Ward	$ 317,423
East Ward	606,090
South Ward	1,264,755
West Ward	487,500
Total	$2,175,768

These figures are supposed to be considerably underneath the real value. Building operations are carried on with such celerity, that by the time the assessors complete the wards, new buildings and new establishments have sprung up, rendering it impossible to arrive at absolutely correct results.—Even since we did the city, upwards of a dozen new buildings have been put up in the North Ward alone, though only a few days have elapsed since we took our notes.

CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENTS.

The following is the By-law which was voted upon by the electors of the city on Monday, the 5th of October. The yeas were 173, the nays 6. The same evening the City Council held a meeting and read the By-law a first time:

Whereas it is expedient and desirable to raise by loan on the credit of the city of Winnipeg the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable on the first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, to be applied to, and which has been estimated to be necessary for, making the permanent improvements within the city of Winnipeg hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

1. For the construction of sewers, one hundred thousand dollars.

2. For the purchase of fire engines and apparatus, and the construction of tanks for fire purposes, twenty-five thousand dollars.

3. For the erection of water-works and the procuring and laying down of pipes, conduits, etc., forty thousand dollars.

1 For the construction of a market house, city hall and police station, twenty thousand dollars.

For widening, opening and straightening of streets, ten thousand dollars.

For grading and improving streets, thirty thousand dollars.

For the construction of sidewalks and bridges, twenty-five thousand dollars.

And whereas the sum of twenty thousand dollars will be required to be raised annually as a special rate for paying the interest and for creating a sinking fund for paying the said loan at the days and times when the same become payable by this by-law;

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the city of Winnipeg, according to the last revised assessment rolls, is two million six hundred and seventy-thousand and eighteen dollars;

And whereas to raise the said yearly sum of twenty thousand dollars, the annual special rate upon the said rateable property will require to be three-quarters of a cent in the dollar; therefore the Mayor and Council of the city of Winnipeg, in Council assembled, enact as follows:

1. That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be raised by way of loan upon the credit of the municipality.

2. That debentures, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars each, be issued by this Council, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

3. That the debentures to be issued therefor be

made payable on the first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and bear interest at six per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the first days of May and November in each year.

4. That the debentures may, both as to principal and interest, be made payable at any place in Great Britain, Ontario, Quebec or Manitoba, and may be expressed either in sterling money or in the currency of the Dominion of Canada.

5. That the said sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, being the amount required for and necessary to repay the expense of the permanent improvements herein mentioned, to be laid out as follows: In the construction of sewers; the purchase of fire engine and apparatus; the construction of tanks for fire purposes; the construction and erection of water-works; the procuring and laying down of pipes and conduits connected therewith; the erection of a market house, city hall and police station; the widening, opening, straightening, grading and improving of streets; and the construction of sidewalks and bridges.

FASHION AND SOCIETY.

The streets at all hours of the day present a curious mixture of civilization and savagery, and in addition to the various costumes of the natives, which are described elsewhere, there is now here the young lady as well as the young gent of fashion, looking as neat in some instances and as gaudy in others, as they are to be found in Gotham or Toronto, Ottawa or Montreal. Numbers are only wanted to make the resemblance in this respect complete. Human nature is, of course, the same no matter where found. Society, too, is undergoing many changes. Those who read "Winnipeg as it was" will appreciate the

revolution. The young lady with her airs and her piano, not to omit her parasol and her fan, and the young gent with his cane and his kids, have taken posession, and already the close observer can see where the lines are drawn. The presence of a sifted few, who consider themselves the corpus social has, however a beneficial influence. Young men who belong to that sphere are in better keeping when subject to home influence. The presence of an intermediate class, invariably the best class in Canada, is also beneficial. Young men, instead of spending their hours in saloons and bar-rooms, tone down to the social amenities of home, and the condition of the classes is greatly improved. We have seen somewhere that Winnipeg is lawless and wicked; but this is not founded in fact. The presence of the military is considered by some to be injurious. The officers mingle with the sifted few, while the men devote their attention to the natives. No doubt that exclusiveness which is always characteristic of the military, is unpleasant to many who do not belong to the class first mentioned; but on the whole, the military, since they first came, have been very beneficial. Their presence maintains public confidence, and a feeling of security which would not otherwise exist prevails in the community.

THE FOURTH ESTATE.

The Press is represented by the following journals: The "Free Press (Daily Evening), published by Messrs. Kenny & Luxton, and the "Manitoba Free Press (Weekly), published by the same; the "Nor'-Wester" published weekly by E. L. Barber; the "Manitoba Gazette," weekly, published by Messrs. Brokovski & Carruthers; "The Manitoban," weekly, published on Saturday by William Cold-

well; "Le Metis," (the French Organ, weekly) is published in St. Boniface. These papers are all conducted with more or less ability and energy. The "Free Press" is Reform, and is opposed to the present Local Government. The "Nor'-Wester" is said to be the organ of the present Local Cabinet. the "Gazette" is Conservative; and the "Manitoban" has not defined its Federal politics since it was revived It is, however, favorable to the present Local Cabinet. The impression prevails that the city has too many newspapers, but of this we shall say naught

EDUCATIONAL.

Since the organization of the Province, the National system of public schools has been introduced. The plan is in imitation of that adopted in Ontario, but undoubtedly there is plenty of room for improvement. There are two public schools of this class in the city—the Central and the North Ward School. The former is attended by pupils of an intermediate grade; the latter is for primary pupils.

The High or Grammar Schools do not form a part of the National system; they are denominational. There is the Wesleyan Educational Institute, on the corner of Main and Schults streets. This is of the graded class, and comprises primary, intermediate and advanced.

The Manitoba College, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and formerly located at Kildonan, in the Province, is now within the city limits. The building is in the vicinity of the "Gazette" office, Main street, Point Douglas. This College is of a class similar to the best High Schools of the larger cities of Ontario.

St. Boniface College, in the Parish of St. Boniface, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic

Church, is an excellent educational institution. It has been established for many years.

St. John's College is a similar institution, under the auspices of the Church of England. It is located in the Parish of St. John, outside the city limits. It has been in existence a great many years.

The Winnipeg Ladies' School, for the board and education of young ladies, is another first-class educational institution. The Fall term was resumed on the 15th of September.

Other educational institutions are projected, and nothing is now wanted except an increase of numbers, which we have already intimated is about to occur.

SOMETHING ABOUT LOTS.

The following scale of prices will show the advance of real estate within the city:

	Average price per Lot	
	In 1871.	In 1874.
H. B. Co's Estate (Main street),	$1,000	$2,000
McDermot Estate.....	75	300
Morris Estate.....	50	200
Magnus Brown Estate.....	10	50
Schultz Estate	50	300

Real estate, although appearing high to the resident of an eastern city, is still very low when the prospects of the city are taken into consideration. There are already three railroads projected from it, two lines of navigation to the Rocky Mountains already existing, making their junction here, and with a trade and commerce which rank it already the sixth city in the Dominion.

Speculation may be said not to have been inaugurated yet, though one operator, Mr. Burrows, has sold over 400 city lots during the past year.

This gentleman has done very much towards making the city known by his extensive advertising; and he has displayed unusual enterprise in attracting investments. Having a large tract of some 200 acres—the Magnus Brown property—he has not only laid it out and planned it with a fine park in the centre, but dug a drain of two miles in length, and laid down a sidewalk for nearly a mile, and finished up by giving away fifty lots free, to attract residents, which wise and liberal course has repaid him a hundredfold, and a number of residences now dot the prairie, where a year ago, the long grass waved; and the growth of the city is now permanently fixed in that direction.

The same gentleman has recently laid out the Mulligan property (105 acres), and intends offering it in the market next season.

There are some remarkable instances of the rise of humble individuals by judicious investments in real estate. One man a year ago had only $50 of a capital; to-day he owns over $3,000 worth of real estate. Another, a clerk in a store, saved a couple of hundred dollars, which he finally decided to invest in a city lot. This sold in a few days at one hundred per cent. advance; then he bought others, and is now the owner of four residences, worth on an average $1,000 each, and some other property; and instances are numerous of parties who purchased lots two years ago for $75 now refusing $500 for them.

The prevailing impression is, that the limit of prices is reached for mid-city property. Be this as it may, however, there is no doubt but that the best investment now offering is in the suburban city lots, which may be had from $20 to $100, within a mile radius of the Court-house.

The principal streets of the city, and those we

may expect to become so from their very generous width and continuity, which make them useful as business thoroughfares or business residences, are, first—Main, or Garry street, which is the main artery of the city, and on which the business houses extend for a mile or more, running north and south. Next in point of importance is the Portage Road, the main route west, which strikes from about the centre of the city and is continuous as the road to the Rocky Mountains. Then on either side are Broadway to the south, and Burrow's Avenue to the north, both leading westward—all of which are one chain and a half or two chains in width.

Farm property just outside the city is, of course, held with some view towards the future extension of the city limits—the price varying from $30 to $200 per acre within a radius of a mile of the outside of the city limits. Mr. Burrows recently sold lots on the Magnus Brown property at auction and realized an average of $75 per lot.

Mr. J. D. Parr, of the Dominion Lands Office, has just completed a beautitul plan of the city. The plan has been lithographed, and a view of it will give an excellent idea of the situation. Copies of it are for sale in Winnipeg by Mr. Parr.

One of the best evidences of how much steady plodding industry and self-denial will serve a man in a new country, is to be found in the history of James Mulligan, Esq., one of the oldest settlers in the Red River Settlement. This is the gentleman referred to on page 417 of Mr. Hargrave's "Red River," the following being the reference :

"In May, 1865, on the opening of navigation, Mr. Mulligan had been invested with the office of ferryman, and had, in defiance of French intimidation, manfully done his duty throughout the whole season."

Mr. Mulligan was formerly a member of H. M. 86th Regiment, and came to the Settlement in 1848. By his industry and frugality he has become one of the richest men in the North-West, being probably worth a quarter of million of dollars. His investments in land have been judicious, producing the result we have already mentioned. Mulligan Avenue, in the western part of the city, commencing at the Assiniboine and intersecting the main thoroughfares, passes through land formerly owned by Mr. M., but now owned by Mr Burrows, who purchased it and set it out in town lots, making it a very desirable locality for private residences.

The following from the books of the Land Office for the month of July, 1874, is interesting:

"Locations at the Land Office still show a large increase over any other month in the year. The entries for the month of July foot up 63,741 acres, sales 2,710 acres, warrants 3,040.

For the month of August the locations were 47,200 acres, besides purchases by cash and warrants of 5,246 acres.

One hundred and nineteen entries were made on one day—1st September—at the Dominion Lands Office here.

The Parish of St. Boniface, on the opposite or eastern side of the river, has not increased with the same strides as Winnipeg. For obvious reasons this has been the case, but though the river marks the eastern limit of civic progress, the time may not be distant when St. Boniface will be included within the Corporation. At present the buildings are scattered and not very numerous. The chief ones are the Cathedral, the Archbishop's Palace, the College, Asylum and convent. A neat two story building, away to the north-east, was pointed out to us as the residence of Mr. Royal, ex-Provincial Secretary of

the Province. No doubt there is a reluctance to encourage any but French Canadians on that side of the river, and in this respect it will resemble the political and national divisions in Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa.

TRADE—STATISTICAL.

When it is recollected that the city of Winnipeg is the key to the great North-West, some idea of the extent of its present trade may be formed. The success of the Hudson's Bay Company in this respect is evidence enough of the important commercial value of the North-West country, from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains and the Arctic Ocean.

The following figures from the Custom House may be relied upon as correct:

Value of dutiable goods imported during the year ending 30th June, 1874	$1,415,594
Value of free goods during the same term	381,439
Total value of goods imported during the year	1,797,033
Total value of goods paid duty	1,472,220
Value of goods placed in warehouse.....	8,763
Value of goods remaining in warehouse, and amount of duty chargeable thereon	4,073
Goods received in bond from other ports	65,389
Total amount of free goods from Ontario.	800,000
Whole amount of goods imported into the Province from all sources during the year ended 30th June, 1874.....	2,662,422
Total amount of duties collected thereon	$67,471 97

ITEMS.		Value.
Coal oil from U. S., gals.....	27,079	$ 5,417
" from Canada, gals.....	750	
Common soap, lbs.....	131,252	7,515
Butter from United States, lbs...	100,006½	15,751
Cheese, " lbs...	17,070	2,035
Lard and tallow " lbs...	306,071	3,715
Malt, " bushels...	2,349	2,773
Meal, " lbs...	778,184½	62,872
Rice, " lbs...	28,206	1,631
Beer and porter in casks, from different places, casks	4,001	2,142
Tobacco (manufactured), and snuff, at 12½ p. c. and 10c. per lb.....lbs.....	162,823	43,774
Sugar, from different places, lbs.	911,556	71,181
Sugar candy and confectionery..	51,877	10,632
Molasses, gals.....	11,133	6,656
Cabinetware, packages..... .	2,007	9,587
Carriages.....	305	14,085
China, earthen and crockery ware, packages	967	5,623
Carpets, pkgs.....	59	7,256
Wearing apparel, cloth, pkgs.....	1,303	178,733
Cocoa and chocolate, lbs	3,236	641
Cordage, pkgs	245	4,323
Cottons, pkgs	1,280	112,149
Dried meats	1,337	14,020
Fancy Goods, pkgs.....	19[illegible]	19,639
Sardines, pkgs	22[illegible]	1,226
Gunpowder, lbs.....	84,985	16,653
Guns, pkgs	292	26,554
Window glass..... ...	662	3,161
Glassware	411	5,644
Hats and caps, pkgs	86	9,474
Hosiery, pkgs	27	4,229

		Value.
Hardware, pkgs	9,054	84,967
Jewelry, pkgs	24	33,261
Lumber, feet	3,240,492	53,978
Linen, pkgs	136	12,240
Boots and shoes	186	14,855
Harness and saddlery, pkgs	140	5,205
Manufactures of wood, pkgs	10,038	23,814
Musical instruments, pkgs	20	3,325
Machinery not elsewhere mentioned, pkgs	148	23,632
Oils, gals	4,069	3,498
Paints and colors, pkgs	724	3,769
Paper of all kinds, pkgs	2,840	6,348
Pickles and sauces, pkgs	401	1,926
Preserved meats, poultry and vegetables, pkgs	1,902	10,444
Shawls, pkgs	19	4,496
Silks, satins and velvets, pkgs	85	21,458
Woolens, pkgs	2,606	291,441
Horses	122	11,328
Horned cattle, head	2,497	64,090
Sheep, head	1,381	3,086
Fruits of all kinds, green, pkgs	313	1,687
Tea, lbs	179,571	104,288
Coffee, green, lbs	7,219	1,630
" roasted or ground, lbs	1,525	324
Fishing hooks, lines, etc., pkgs	406	12,149
Eggs, doz	9,610	1,539
Flour of wheat and rye, lbs	2,413,095	62,705
Meal of all kinds, lbs	83,656	2,874
Grain other than wheat and Indian corn, lbs	1,531,265	24,662
Indian corn, lbs	16,749	619
Salt, lbs	132,578	1,764
Saw logs, feet	253,633	1,887

The above are among the chief articles imported

during last year, the smaller items having been omitted. We have heard it upon good authority that one firm—Kew, Stobart & Co.—sold nearly $150,000 worth of goods last year; and we have heard of several firms whose sales will amount to sums varying from $50,000 to $125,000 each. Of course a large portion of these goods find their way into all parts of the North-West.

The following comparative statement of the business of the Custom House for the month of July, 1873 and 1874, is from the books of the Custom House:

	1873	1874
Total imports.....	$162,688 00	$56,805 00
For home consumpt'n	166,272 00	57,369 00
Free goods.....	46,276 00	18,754 00
Duty	5,502 34	6,691 28

Among the exports for the month, the principal item is dressed and undressed furs to the value of $85,665.

The returns during the month of August and September, 1874, are as follows:

AUGUST—IMPORTS.

Dutiable goods for consumption.....	$47,333
Free goods	22,374
Total imports.....	69,709
Amount of duty collected	$11,462 92

EXPORTS.

Total amount.....	$146,780

Of this sum furs amounted to $145,620,

The duties collected during the first week of the present month of September amounted to $3,000.

SEPTEMBER.

	1873	1874
Total value of imports..	$85,045 00	$96,003 00
Goods entered for consumption	87,311 00	96,614 00
Duty collected.....	3,683 40	11,204 40

One of the chief features of the local trade of the year has been the advent of the Mennonites. These people have arrived in the Province in batches of 200 and 300, and up to the present time have probably made about two hundred and twenty entries, equal to not less than 35,200 acres, representing about one thousand persons, as the families will average more than four persons each. Various opinions have been expressed with regard to this class of settlers. Many who are not half as industrious as these people, think that they will not benefit the country, as they are only capable of making a little advancement and then stopping short. This, however, cannot be borne out by the facts. The Mennonites have already spent upwards of $75,000 in the city of Winnipeg alone, in some instances cleaning out the stocks of some of the merchants and paying for them in gold. Owing to some stupid or intentional arrangements a party of them were detained two or three days at Moorhead, in Minnesota, and during that time they spent there in purchases a sum not less than $10,000. They are, we believe, a very desirable class of settlers, as they go right to work and don't seem to care for anybody. Mr. Hespeler, the Immigrant Agent in the Province, is very popular with them, and, indeed, with all classes; and a more active, energetic and deserving Agent we have never seen in any of the Provinces before.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The following figures which have been kindly given to us by James Stewart, Esq., druggist, are of interest and importance. They are for the years 1872 and 1873:

METEOROLOGICAL READINGS AT WINNIPEG FOR THE YEARS 1872 AND 1873.

1872.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
Mean monthly temp'ture	1.55	3.54	7.21	30.53	49.33	63.33	67.65	66.12	52.62	43.17	17.20	—8.60
Highest temperature. ..	26.5	35.4	31.6	59.4	78.2	92.3	99.5	93.5	89.5	69.5	43.25	20.8
Lowest temperature....	—34.3	—31.5	—26.3	—6.2	38.5	42.7	42.7	43.3	29.7	19.3	—30.0	—41.0
Mean barom'tric pressure	29.164	29.102	29.258	29.080	29.077	28.970	29.070	29.094	29.019	29.079	29.140	29.295
Mean humidity of air...	76	76	62	69	67	60	64	65	81	69	84	80
Elasticity of aqueous vap	.045	.049	.042	.129	2.51	.410	.445	.434	.355	.196	.101	.33
Mean am't of sky clouded	4.4	5.3	4.07	5.9	0.5	4.3	4.3	3.1	5.8	4.5	7.0	4.2
Wind, miles per hour...	4.8	8.4	6.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.6	4 8	6.7	12.3	9.7	12.1
Total amount of rain...	0	0	0.25	1.50	3.80	3.80	1.62	1.85	7.25	1.55	0	0
" " snow..	5.02	3.70	16.50	28.70	0	0	0	0	6.50	0	1.4	0.15
No. of auroras	8	4	8	7	3	0	3	7	4	6	3	7
No. of thunder storms ..	0	0	0	1	5	7	5	6	4	1	0	0

1873.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Mean monthly temp'ture	4.71	3.63	11.26	33.86	51.31	64.79	63.57	62.41	45.63	35.34	12.80	6.62
Highest temperature....	23.5	33.3	44.5	64.5	76.0	89.07	94.3	94.3	76.5	76.5	38 3	29.0
Lowest temperature....	—35.0	—36.0	—28.0	16.0	22.0	41.7	35.0	37.0	20.0	—1.0	—25.5	—26.3
Mean barom'tric pressure	29.170	29.062	29.199	29.186	29.142	28.990	29.097	29.147	29.146	29.120	29.194	29.145
Mean humidity of air...	94	94	88	71	69	76	79	79	85	72	92	92
Elasticity of aqueous vap	.040	.058	.076	.138	.276	.474	.485	.483	.277	.156	.082	.061
Mean am't of sky clouded	5.3	6.0	4.1	3.9	5.7	4.1	4.3	3.5	6.0	5.0	6.1	4.5
Total amount of rain...	0	0	0	.087	2.38	3.37	3.55	1.17	2.22	0.02	0	0
" " snow...	3.15	11.70	2.70	0.50	0	0	0	0	1.80	6.70	7.30	3.60
No. of auroras.....	10	7	8	7	4	6	12	10	5	5	0	3
No. of thunder storms ..	0	0	0	0	3	9	3	5	0	0	0	0

Remarks for 1872.

The warmest day in 1872 was the 9th of July, the mean temperature being 77.99. The coldest day in the year was the 24th December, the mean temperature being 31.17. The highest reading of the thermometer was 99.5 on the 27th July, and the lowest reading was 41.0, on the 24th December. The total depth of snow was 61.61 inches. The total depth of rain and melted snow was 30.17 inches. The total number of days on which rain fell was 32; the duration in hours 384.15. The number of days on which snow fell was 44; the duration in hours was 352.35.

April 4—Rooks and hawks seen.
7—Ducks seen.
12—Heavy storm of wind and snow.
24—Robins seen.
25—Water beginning to rise in Red River.

May 2—Red River clear of ice.
4—Assiniboine clear of ice.
12—Frogs heard.
13—Whip-poor-will heard.
20—Swallows seen.
24—Mosquitoes seen and felt.

Sept. 25—Heavy storm of wind and snow from N.E.

Oct. 19.—Atmosphere full of smoke from burning [illegible]ries.

Nov. [illegible]ce forming on Assiniboine river.
[illegible] Assiniboine frozen over.
13—[illegible]ed River frozen over.

Remarks for 1873.

The warmest day during the year 1873 was the 26th of June, the mean temperature being 78.22. The coldest day during the year was the 31st January, the mean temperature being —29. The highest

reading of the thermometer was 94.3, on the 20th July; and the lowest reading was —36, on the 21st February, showing a range of 130.3 during the year. The total depth of rain that fell was 13.58 inches; the total depth of rain and melted snow that fell was 17 05 inches. The total number of days on which snow fell was 103, and the total duration in hours was 594 00

Jan. 8—Heavy storm of wind and snow from N.

March 30—Snow almost disappeared.

April 25—Red River almost clear of ice.

May 21—Swallows first seen.

July 16—Heavy thunder storms from S. W.

Sept. 7 to 20—Atmosphere full of smoke from burning prairie.

Oct. 28—Red River fro. over.

Last year the winter set in very early, and it was unusually severe.

These observations were made by Mr. Stewart, Druggist, on Main street, in the city of Winnipeg.

RENTS, WAGES, ETC.

Rents are high, especially those of houses situated in central localities. There are very few first class residences, and these are chiefly occupied by the owners. In the suburbs small dwelling houses rent from $10 to $20 per month. Medium sized ones from $30 to $45. Large ones from $45 to $60. The rents of stores on Main street vary from $300 per year to $3,000. The Davis Hotel, previously described, was let last year for $5,000 per annum. The rents demanded for hotels are exceedingly high, and many consider them exorbitant. Board may be obtained from $4 to $10 per week; $6 is the average for tolerably good board. Salaries of clerks are, of course, high in proportion, but like almost every city in Canada the market for all kinds of clerks is

pretty well overstocked. Mechanics can make money. Laborers can find steady employment at from $2.50 to $3 per day. Hitherto the market has been very well supplied, but recently the demand has increased owing to the call for work in various directions. Almost any one having a few dollars can find a safe and profitable investment, and in this way many young men living on small salaries have been enabled to do very well by prudent investments.

INCORPORATION OF THE CITY.

The first application from the people of Winnipeg for a city charter was made in September 1872, the population then being estimated at 1,500. The application was made to the Local Legislature by bill. This was altered and amended by the House to suit the interests of a certain well known company of monopolists and their supporters and was then sent to the Upper House for concurrence. In the meantime a deputation of the people were heard at the bar of the Upper House, and subsequently the "Lords" re-amended the bill in accordance with the wishes of the people, but the Lower House declared the proceedings out of order, and the people, in appreciation of the Speaker's decision, gave that functionary a coat of tar and feathers and submitted him to other indignities, the same having been intended for Attorney-General Clarke, who could not be found. The last application for a Charter was made in September, 1873, and it was successful, as has been indicated in the beginning of this sketch.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In all of the pamphlets which we have read pretending to give a description of the Province, we have seen none in which the boundaries are given. Mr. Spence, who has published a very useful pamphlet for the information of the Immigrant, like other pamphleteers, omits to give the boundaries, and the limits of the proposed extension. This, though not a very serious omission, ought to have been included, as immigrants like to know the dimensions and the boundaries of the Province, as well as the resources of it. In looking at the map, the Province of Manitoba, as at present defined, is but a square on the great checker-board. Its present boundaries may be thus indicated: Beginning at the south-east corner of the prairie about where the international boundary line intersects the 96th meridian, it follows the same northerly for a distance of 90 miles; thence it runs due westerly 130 miles; thence southerly until it intersects the boundary line. The shape is that of a parrallelogram. It is proposed to extend the limits of the Province to the waters of Lake Superior, but the Province of Ontario objects to this. It is, therefore, probable that the extension east will be limited to the Height of Land, midway between the 90th and 91st meridian of west longitude.

The following extract from the Report of the Delegates of the Executive Council to Ottawa, with regard to the claims of Manitoba upon the Dominion, will convey a good idea of the future extent of the Province:

"Commencing at a point where the western boundary of the Province of Ontario intersects the boundary line between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, thence due north along

the said western boundary of the Province of Ontario to Hudson's Bay; thence north-westerly along the shore of the said Bay to the parallel of 60 deg. of north latitude to the meridian of 100 degrees of west longitude from Greenwich; thence due south along the said meridian of 100 degrees of west longitude to the boundary line between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada; and thence easterly along the said boundary line between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, to the place of beginning."

Now, the area of the Province is equal to 9,000,000 of acres. The area when the proposed enlargement takes place will be about 279,000 statute square miles, or about 178,700,000 acres—an extent of country nearly equal to the the two oldest Provinces of the Dominion, and more than twenty-five times that of Manitoba as at present constituted.

It will then possess a seaport on Hudson's Bay, and should the eastern limit be fixed on Lake Superior, the Province would have a lake port there.—There will still remain territory enough to form three first-class Provinces west of the 100th meridian and east of the Rocky Mountains.

The following, from a pamphlet published by the Dominion Government, may be relied upon as generally accurate:

"The soil of Manitoba, which is mostly prairie, and covered with grass, is a deep alluvial deposit of unsurpassed richness. It produces bountiful crops of cereals, grasses, roots and vegetables."

The extension of the western boundary of the Province will include the Little Saskatchewan river, on the banks of which is the colony of Mr. John Ralston. This settlement by next year will comprise 200 families. It was got up through the exertions of Mr J. Ralston, well known in the Ottawa valley for

his enterprise. Mr. Ralston has had his town surveyed and laid out. He has named it Almonte, after the thriving town in Ontario. Being admirably situated for manufacturing purposes, it will rapidly rise into usefulness as a manufacturing place. The following are the remarks of Prof. Hind on the country in the immediate vicinity of the Little Saskatchewan:

"The Rapid River rises from the densely wooded flanks of the Rocky Mountains, through a narrow excavated valley filled with balsam, poplar, and an undergrowth of cherry and dog-wood, with roses, convolvuli and various creepers. The slopes are covered with poplar eighteen inches in diameter.—Descending the river, groves of poplar and spruce show themselves, with thick forests of aspen and poplar covering the plateau on either hand. The river is here forty feet wide, with a very rapid current. Before it makes its easterly bend, the ash-leaved maple shows itself in groves, and on both sides is an open, undulating country, attractive and fertile, with detached clumps of young trees springing up in all directions. The region unwatered by the Little Saskatchewan continues rich and beautiful until within twenty-five miles of the Assiniboine, so that it may with propriety be stated, that for a distance of seventy-five miles this river meanders through a country admirably adapted for settlement."

Mr. Ralston deserves every credit for the push and the enterprise that he has displayed in forming and perfecting his colony, and success is likely to crown his industry and activity.

So rich and inexhaustible is the soil that wheat has been cropped off the same place for forty years without manure and without showing signs of exhaustion. It is especially a wheat growing soil, and

is believed to contain the most favorable conditions for the growth of this grain on the continent. Pumpkins, potatoes and roots of all sorts grow to perfection. Strawberries, currants (red and black), raspberries, plums, cherries and blueberries, whortleberries, cranberries, both bush and marsh, grow wild and in abundance. Flax is very luxuriant. The wild grasses of the country, which are very nutritious, are particularly favorable to stock-raising of all sorts. Cattle can be fattened in Manitoba, and driven to St. Paul without loss of weight. There are large tracts of woods along the streams. The beetroot grows in great abundance, but the saccharine qualities of the sugar beet have not yet been tested.

Manitoba is situated in the middle of the continent, nearly equally distant between the Pole and the Equator, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.—Its climate gives a condition of decided heat in summer and decided cold in winter. The snow goes away and ploughing begins in April, which is about the same time as in the older Provinces of Canada, and the northern United States on the Atlantic seaboard, and the north-western States of Minnesota and Wisconsin. The crops are harvested in August. The long sunny days of summer bring vegetation of all sorts to rapid maturity. The days are warm and the nights cool. Autumn begins about the 20th September, and lasts till the end of November, when the regular frosts set in. The winter proper comprises the months of December, January, February and March. Spring comes in April. The summer months are part of May, June, July, August and part of September. In winter the thermometer sinks to thirty and forty degrees below zero; but this degree of cold in the dry atmosphere of the North-West does not produce any unpleasant sensa-

tions. The weather is not felt to be any colder than in the Province of Quebec, nor so cold as milder winters in climates where the frost, or even a less degree of cold than frost, is accompanied with dampness. The testimony is abundant, in fact, universal, on this point." Indeed it is, and the above is no fancy sketch. It is the simple truth, and when compared with the extravagant and untruthful pamphleteers of the Western States, it is at once suggestive of Canadian truth, honor and moderation.

Dr Jackes, of the city of Winnipeg, formerly of Ontario, but who has spent three years in the Province, declares that the climate is excellent for all kinds of invalids, especially for those affected with pulmonary complaints. In a special interview with the doctor on this subject, we were assured that evidence is not wanted in support of this assertion. The doctor, himself, was affected with incipient consumption, and since he came to the Province he has entirely recovered. He believes that the climate of Manitoba is even preferable for this class of invalids, as it is drier, steadier, and the Province is better situated.

There can be no doubt of this because the testimony is uniform. This fact must not be lost sight of by our valetudinarians, many of whom now go to St. Paul to recover, and who are strangers in a strange land. Here they would find themselves among their countrymen, subject to that hospitality and attention which are proverbial amongst Canadian and oldcountry people alike. Another feature, too, is the quickness with which all kinds of flesh wounds heal. The dryness and purity of the atmosphere will account for this.

LOCAL RETAIL MARKETS.

The following from "the Manitoban" of the 3rd October is interesting:

Wheat, none offering worth per bush	$1 30 to 0 00
Barley	1 25 to 1 50
Oats	1 00 to 1 12
Rye	none
Flour, per cwt	3 25 to 4 00
Pollard "	1 50 to 2 00
Bran, per ton	30 00 to 0 00
Potatoes, per bu	0 60 to 0 75
Onions, "	2 00 to 2 50
Beef, per lb	0 12 to 0 20
Veal	0 12 to 0 15
Pork—salt	0 18 to 0 00
fresh	0 00 to 0 13
Eggs, per doz	0 25 to 0 30
Butter—fresh	0 30 to 0 35
salt, imported	0 25 to 0 30
Cheese, imported, per lb	0 20 to 0 25
home made	none
Pemican, per lb	0 20 to 0 00
Buffalo tongues, each	0 50 to 0 60
Dried meat, per lb	0 15 to 0 00
Salt, per bu	2 00 to 0 00
Wood, per cord	5 00 to 7 00
Hay, per ton	8 00 to 0 00
Buffalo Robes	7 50 to13 00
Buffalo leather, per skin	2 00 to 3 00
Moose leather, per skin	6 00 to 7 00
Deerskins, each	5 00 to 7 00
Sinews, each	0 12 to 0 00

The following items, from the "Daily Free Press" of the 2nd and 21st of September, are of especial interest:

"The auction sale of city lots upon the Magnus Brown homestead addition—the Burrows property—at the Davis House last evening, passed off extremely well. Seventy-five lots were sold at an average price of $35 each. These lots are situated west of McGregor street The prices obtained were higher than it was expected, probably owing to the prevailing opinion regarding the location of the Pembina Branch Railway crossing at Point Douglas."

"One more item of taxes paid to-day. Mr. Burrows handed the collector his check for $417, being the third largest amount of individual tax on the roll. This does not include the school tax, and represents, according to the present rate of taxation, over $40,000."

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

A good deal has been said about the ravages of this insect, and its destructive properties are greatly exaggerated. There is no doubt at all that as the country settles up these pests, and they come only at rare intervals, can be reduced to a minimum. As more land is brought under cultivation their damage will be comparatively light, and experience will no doubt suggest many ways of disarming them of their power to commit much harm. They can hardly be taken into consideration when there is anything like comparative settlement,

Not only is there a great future in store for our Great North-West, but it is a near future too. Immigration and civilization travel very fast now-a-days, and there is hardly anything in the past wonderful as it has been, that will compare with what

is likely to happen in this country within the next twenty years. Manitoba has been called the Key to the North-West, and so she is. Her rapidly rising capital, Winnipeg, is in the same relative position to the Province as the latter is to the whole outside country. Each cannot progress without benefitting the other, and all are destined soon to sustain a dense and vigorous population.

WINNIPEG AS IT WAS

IN 1860.

The first question of importance that obtrudes itself on one's mind on arriving at a strange place is, where shall one put up? and in reaching this settlement it strikes us with double force. We are speaking antecedently. In 1859 Mr. Henry McKenney, of Amherstburg, Ontario, opened a hotel for the accommodation of travellers, and it is the only one and the first that has been started here; the accommodations are good considering the difficulties he had to encounter, to explain which we will take a stroll through this part of the settlement. Landed on the banks of the muddy river we at once discover that wharves, even though they be of a ricketty character, are a great accommodation compared with their total absence, and much more so in a muddy than a stony locality; we get an ox cart and have our moveables brought to the hotel, when we are at liberty to move around a little. Discovering that there is no town or village, we enquire for the nearest part of the settlement, and are informed that it is much about the same for twenty or thirty miles; we look for some street, sidewalk, or row of business houses for the accommodation of so many

people, but find none: we enquire for the stores wanted to supply the demand for home and foreign articles, and are told that they are very numerous all the way, both up and down, and that every other house in this locality is one. Let us take a walk around the stores—we travel a mile or two below the forks of the rivers and see no signs bearing either—

"GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS," "HARDWARE," "DRY GOODS,"

or "Licensed to Sell Ale, Wine and Spirituous Liquors." No person is apparently troubled with the modern maladies, "Cheap for Cash," "Small Profits and Quick Returns," "Selling out at 20 per cent. below cost," "Fall and Winter Stock just received—Call and See," "No Credit," "Positively Cash," etc.; there is no fear of stumbling over goods on the roadside, and no window decorated with "Ayer's Ague Cure," "R. R. R.," or the thousand and one store ornaments of our cousin Jonathan.

We return, anything but pleased at our acuteness in not finding a store where every other house is one, and ask if every other house is exposed or concealed. The good natured Half-breed points towards three or four houses and says, there are Mr McDermot's stores, but he may not be in—you will find him in that house, most likely; and he bids us good day with a twinkle in his eye as much as to say, "well, you must be very 'green;' what country did you come from when you do not even know a store?" We can merely say "good day," take the implied taunt with a grain of salt—live and learn—and start for the store. Arrived there we confront a lot of old buildings without any windows, and a rough looking door with a strong padlock, the whole

bearing the air of a dilapidated barn, used to store odds and ends. We conclude to buy something, and after hunting up Mr. McD. we enquire if he has so-and-so He answers in the affirmative and we again arrive at the store; the door being opened, light is admitted, and a smell is experienced strongly redolent of dried hides, Indian dressed skins, groceries, etc.

Upon entering, the eye searches in vain for counters, shelves, or the modern appurtenances of a store. A rusty pair of old balances supply the place of scales, and a larger pair of the same variety answers the place of the "platform." On the floor is a mowing machine recently imported, a lot of parchment skins (dressed raw buffalo hides), and moose skins for making moccasins. In a corner are a lot of these Indian shoes (moccasins); a box of tea and tobacco opened, with many untouched; a lot of various colored and sized beads in a box containing a lot of sundries; various other articles scattered about on the rough table-shaped counter, or the similarly constructed shelves; in a corner are a lot of barrels containing nails, sugar, and such commodities to make up the balance. Our demands being satisfied but our curiosity as yet unsatisfied, we ask some other article, of which there are many that [illegible] fancy, and, in the meantime, direct our attention to the receptacle overhead, and are informed that those bales, three feet long and a foot square at the end, containing a lot of broad, thin, long slices of brownish colored material, streaked with whitish yellow, are bundles of dried meat.

This is buffalo meat, dried on the plains and prepared for keeping or exportation; each slice will be one-fourth of an inch thick, eight to ten inches wide, and from two to four feet long, with streaks of fat of various widths interspersed. Seeing a little urchin

who has entered by the open door munching away at this article, curiosity tempts us to taste it. At first it is hard, brittle and tasteless, but as it is masticated, a bland, mawkish taste is experienced — mawkish, because the idea of preserved meat in a mind accustomed to the habits of ordinary life, is always accompanied with the existence of salt, but here it is totally absent, and the only comparison we can make is the taste of dried blood—if the taste has ever been experienced;—but such is custom, that, in time, this article of meat becomes quite palatable, infinitely more so than the salt horse which is customary in most places.

In looking around we see some very odd looking hard hide-covered oblong lumps. Strike them with the foot and they are found to be as hard and apparently as heavy as a stone; the simple answer on enquiry is, "that is pemican"—as much as to say, who is so little acquainted with the world as not to know what pemican is? Why, here we could scarcely live without it—it is the veritable "staff of life" either for the voyageur or the settler The scripture staff of life does not obtain in this country. Let us examine this article more closely; we find that each piece weighs in the neighborhood of a hundred pounds, and is from two and a half to three feet long, fifteen to twenty inches wide, and from seven to nine inches thick, flat on the sides and rounded on the edges; it is covered with buffalo hides, the hair of which has not been removed from some; on others there is none at all, because in summer time the buffalo has but very little hair, it not being required in the warm weather, and we find that there is a seam all around the edge where the two pieces forming the envelope are united. Enquiry informs us that it contains dried meat pounded up fine and mixed with fat.

Having heard so much about the fur trade we would expect to see something of its existence more than two or three robes, a fox and a few beaver or mink skins, but find that there are only some that came in during the last few days, as the whole of the stock had been either sent to York Factory for transportation to England or to St Paul for the American market. They are only collected in the winter time or early in spring and are always sent away every spring. Here is a collection of very fine sewed work in beads, silk and quill, and admiring the very neat in fact artistic workmanship exhibited in the flower and leaf representations and from seeing so many Indians around one would be inclined to commend the skill of the ladies of the forest, but are informed that it is altogether the work of Half-breeds, that the Indian women do not take the patience should they have the skill to perform it, which with the majority is rather questionable. All of their work is of the rudest kind and the few figures they trace on any of their fancy work shows great want of taste and accuracy in outline. Having sufficiently trespassed on the merchant's kindness, and being furnished with a key to discover stores in future, the want of windows, we continue our course and find out afterwards that Mr. McD. is about as wealthy as any other man in the settlement and does more business than any other excepting the Company, and that in those stores many thousand pounds of goods change hands every year, and the building with all its conveniences would not sell here for more than the estimated value of the logs of which it is composed. On the opposite side of the river Mr. Kittson, an American, has a store that would come nearer to fulfilling what our estimate of one should be, and several trades of later arrival are opposing the long cherished customs which have pre-

vailed on this point. But here as elsewhere illicit traffic in spirituous liquors begins to prevail, and although it is contrary to law to sell any liquor to an Indian within forty miles of the settlement, at several places in the summer time tents may be seen where the all powerful "white eye" can be obtained by going through with the necessary formalities, to avoid infringing the letter of the law. A Half-breed or a white man can of course purchase and through these the infatuated Indian often wreaks his own destruction either by being drowned, found dead, or falling by the drunken hands of his associates; nor is it confined to the male sex alone: many of the females, we may say all, drink as much as they can get and lie out in the bush without protection or even food, where, hard as they are and used to exposure, they succumb to the fire water.

FASHIONS.

We will now direct our steps towards the Company's depot which, as before stated, is on the banks of the Assiniboine at its junction with the Red River. As we approach we see a lot of buildings enclosed within a stone wall about fifteen feet high with a small circular tower rising above either corner facing the rivers; these are pierced for guns, but no muzzles are protruding to warn off the foe

At the gateway is a red coat or sentry and several others moving around. A hundred men of the Royal Canadian Rifles have been stationed here for some years back, at the Company's expense, to intimidate the Sioux and other Indian tribes, but they were removed in the fall of 1861. On entering the enclosure we find a suit of buildings occupying the centre, the Governor's residence and officers quarters, on the right the store, and on the left the barracks. In the rear are the storehouses surrounded

by a high, close, wooden fence. One is struck with the apparent ease which exists among all the by-standers; each one is engaged in conversation or smoking with all the dignity and composure we would expect to find in a potentate who made everything tremble at his nod.

Mlle. Demorest's Mirror of Fashion is not subscribed to in this locality, nor are the latest importations from Paris paraded before the eyes of the community by tailors and modistes. The bonnet is an invention that can be scsrcely said to have been introduced in place of the handkerchief, shawl or fashionable piece of broadcloth which serves as the covering for the head and shoulders when the long black hair, nature's protector, is considered insufficient. Long dresses, crinoline, and patent leather shoes neither retard nor assist the motions of the fair. The dress is the pattern that existed among the middle classes of the old countries long, long ago, rather short than otherwise, with the addition of that part of the female costume common among the Indians, consisting of pantalettes about eighteen inches long, composed of black cloth ornamented with variously colored beads according to the fancy of the wearer, and covering the ankles. The feet are encased in neatly made moccasins with either silk or bead-work fronts, which undoubtedly serve to show off the neatness of the foot better than any other variety of slipper that could be invented.

Now and then some parties may be noticed who wear the more modern innovations, but they are few, and at first sight a stranger is inclined to consider the appearance of the Red River ladies as very tame and forbidding, but in time the sex gains the mastery (as ladies will command attention and respect, no matter how apparently absurd the fashion may be

that they are inclined to adopt), and the mode, after a time, ceases to be an object of remark.

The dress of the men is various but is not so much an object of curiosity; it may be summed up as consisting of a cloth cap, woolen or cotton shirt, vest, coat, pants and moccasins, which are worn as a whole or in part. Owing to the occupation of the individual, some partake more or less of the dress of the untutored savage himself.

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Offers for sale Lots in the new Town of Almonte, situated in the centre of the Colony on the Little Saskatchewan, 140 miles due West of Winnipeg. The Town is located at the very best crossing of the Little Saskatchewan, and will probably be in the immediate vicinity of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

TERMS—$25 per lot, 66 by 120 feet, half cash, balance in one year. Purchasers bound to erect building within one year. For further information address G. B. ELLIOTT, Esq., Winnipeg P.O., Manitoba.

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He also offers for sale 500 lots in Gallie's subdivision of the Town of Morris, at the junction of the Southern R.R. (Manitoba) with the Red River, and a few choice quarter sections selected with a view to future commercial advantages.

Mr. Burrows will spend the winter in Ontario and may be addressed until March next:

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